

# THE OHIO DEMOCRAT.

BY MITCHENER & MATHEWS.

New Philadelphia, January 18, 1844.

VOL 5, NO. 1, WHOLE NO. 200.

"Where Liberty Dwells there is my Country."—Cicero.

## POETRY.

### From the Olive Branch. BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

BY MRS. SOPHRONIA KNAPP.

The morn was unfolding her portals of gold,  
When the sons of Britannia undaunted and bold,  
By thousands were pressing Columbia's coast,  
A fearful array—and a numerous host.

Arrayed in bright scarlet, with many hued crests  
With fire in each eye, and with flame in each breast,  
Thus sternly advancing, each glittering with steel,  
A tale fraught with horror they seemed to reveal.

Did the sons of Columbia sink down in despair,  
When their foes thus arrayed marched triumphantly there?  
Not not to the winds all their terrors were thrown,  
And the clarion of war was inspiringly blown.

'They rallied and forward they marched to the fight,  
In defence of their country, her cause and her right;  
No traitor was there 'mid our true hearted clan,  
And the intrepid JACKSON appeared in the van.

'Mid the ranks of their foes they pour'd tempests of fire,  
While the smoke of the battle grew broader and higher;  
And the booming of cannon with bellowing sound  
Was echoed along o'er the quivering ground.

Then the slaves of the monarch by hundreds were slain,  
The dead and the dying were strew'd o'er the plain;  
Those hearts which beat lightly but moments before;  
Were destined ere noon day to vibrate no more.

Soon the conquest was o'er and the battle was done,  
For the victory our hero most nobly had won;  
Those who sought to oppress us, marched sullen away,  
O'er burdened with horror despair and dismay.

As long as yon ocean shall roll her dark waves,  
As long as the dew drops shall fall on our graves,  
So long may our country in peace be controlled,  
And the star-spangled banner be proudly unrolled.

### YANKEE TRICK FOR AN ENGLISH ONE.

A little before the commencement of the late war between the United States and Great Britain, two Yankees on a trading trip, crossed over to Montreal and put up at a public house, where a British recruiting officer was stationed. The Yankees, for convenience in that inclement season of the year, had hoods to their top coats, resembling those worn by women on their cloaks. Shortly after their arrival, the officer, who had a wishful eye on them, watched his opportunity and dropped a guinea into the hood of one of their coats, as bounty money, and unobserved by him; but which was fortunately seen by his companion, who, without being noticed, communicated the secret to him. Presently after, the one who had the guinea, called for his bill; and on receiving it, put up his hand and deliberately took out the guinea, and with apparent surprise exclaimed, "I have been robbed; for I had two guineas in the hood of my coat when I came into the house, and now I have but one. To which his companion replied, "I saw that gentleman (pointing to the officer) just now put his hand into the hood of your coat." Upon which he immediately challenged him for the theft, in presence of all his companions. His British Majesty's officer, finding the situation in which he was placed, having two Yankees to deal with, one to charge and the other as evidence to prove the fact, after a few flourishes, proposed a compromise, and actually paid him twenty guineas on the spot to get rid of so troublesome a bargain.

### SAYINGS OF A PRINTER.

The man who stops his newspaper because he is going to get married pays a poor compliment to his intended, and probably expects to have no children to learn to read.

The man who patronizes a foreign paper in preference to one of his own country, should be made to pay double for advertisements, necessary to be published in the country, and not to be allowed the privilege of inserting either obituary or marriage notices, without paying for them the same as advertisements; besides he should be excluded from all posts of trust, profit or honor.

The man who undertakes to run for an office without taking a county paper, should be struck with string-bait, ring bone and spavin, all at once, if there be no other way to be at him.

The man who orders a paper discontinued without paying up is an unrelieved sneak, and ought to be set about in the Laxawxon on a peeled saw log, and landed on the Jersey side of the Delaware.

The man who takes a paper and pays for in advance, or what is well enough within the year, is a gentleman and a good citizen in every sense of those terms, and deserves well of his country.—Wayne Co. Pa. Herald.

### A HORSE'S FOOT.

The foot of the horse is one of the most ingenious and unexampled species of mechanism in animal structure. The hoof contains a series of vertical and thin laminae of horn, so numerous as to amount to about 500, and forming a complete lining to it. In this are fitted as many laminae belonging to the coffin bone; while both sets are elastic and adherent. The edge of a quire of paper inserted leaf by leaf into another, will convey a sufficient idea of the arrangement. Thus the weight of the animal is supported by as many elastic springs as there are laminae in all the feet amounting to about 4000; distributed in the most secure manner, since every spring is acted on in an oblique direction. Such is the contrivance for the safety of an animal, destined to carry greater weights than those of his own body, and to carry those also under the hazard of heavy shocks.—Maculloch.

A St. Louis paper tells a story of a disconsolate widower, who seeing the remains of his late wife lowered into the grave exclaimed with tears in his eyes—Well, I've lost hope and I've lost cows, but I never had anything to cut me up like this.

IOU are the vowels which create more disagreeable sensations in the minds of honest men than all the rest of the alphabet put together.

### Increase of Hard Money.

Every body is sensible of the increase of gold and silver coin in the United States, but it is not every one who knows, or reflects upon the cause of this increase. We will endeavor to state this cause, or, rather, these causes, as an encouragement to those who believe there is gold and silver enough in the world to enable us to dispense with the use of small notes and depreciated paper. The causes, then, are:

1. The gold bill of 1834, which corrected the erroneous standard of that coin, and restored it to circulation, and under the operation of which about forty millions of gold coin had been imported into the United States.

2. The silver bill of 1834, which repealed the act of 1819 against the circulation of all silver except Spanish milled dollars and their parts of which none had been coined since the Spanish dominion ceased in Mexico and South America. Under the operation of this act more than one hundred millions of silver have been imported into the United States.

3. The death of the Bank of the United States, which had collected and exported from the different States forty-two millions of dollars, and which spent its last moments in drawing fictitious bills of exchange on Europe, to be sold in New York for specie to be shipped to Europe.

4. The rotting down of about one half the Banks in the United States, and the disappearance of their notes, the places of which was immediately filled by supplies of gold and silver.

5. The Specie Circular of 1836, which required hard money for the government lands, and which was again paid out to the people by the Treasury.

6. The Independent Treasury Act, which required hard money in all payments to and from the federal Government; and which caused gold and silver to be brought into the United States from custom house payments, and there to be circulated among the people.

7. Branching the mint of the United States, which has caused bullion and plate to be converted into coin, and by which the coinage has been diffused through the South and West, instead of being centered at a single mint at Philadelphia, and thence exported to Europe.

8. The democratic opposition to small notes, whereby the amount of these notes in circulation has been greatly diminished, and their place filled by hard money.

9. One half of the small notes now in circulation are computed to be counterfeit, and must eventually sink on the hands of the laboring part of the community unless they refuse to touch the trash.

10. The diminution of the quantity of gold and silver melted up for plate and jewelry, since paper money has lost credit, and gold and silver has been demanded for currency.

11. The quantity of plate sent to the mints to be coined into money, since the cessation of the luxury and extravagance which grew out of the folly and crimes of the paper system.

12. The habits of economy and frugality which have followed a collapse of the banks, and which have stopped the melting up of tons weight of silver for Mr. Nicholas Biddle, and his Attorneys and other bank officers.

13. The increased product of the gold and silver mines throughout the world, which are now worked more extensively and systematically than for many years before.

14. The restoration of commerce to its natural basis, that of an exchange of commodities, by which the imports are paid for in exports, and a balance in specie brought home.

15. The Chinese ransom and indemnities of fifty millions of dollars in silver, which have been brought to London, and thence distributed through the channels of commerce to different countries.

16. The conquest of Algiers by the French, by which one hundred millions of dollars in gold, which were hoarded in the vaults of the Dey, have been transported to France, coined into French gold and diffused among nations through the channels of commerce.

17. European emigration to the United States, and especially of Germans, by which a great importation of gold is constantly occurring.

By these means the vast increase of gold and silver has taken place, which is now visible to every eye, and which will go on increasing if the democracy shall be successful in the State and federal elections; for the increase dates from the accession of democracy to power, and will cease with the cessation of their power. The whole increase dates from the first administration of General Jackson, and measures adopted during his and Mr. Van Buren's administrations; and it has been made in defiance of the opposition of the federal party, and the soft money part of the democracy, which have co-operated with them. The eye sees the increase, the money statistics prove it; for the importation and coinage are known, and show that there are one hundred and twenty millions of gold and silver in the United States; while, in the year 1833, at the veto of The United States Bank charter, there were but twenty millions in the whole Union, and none of that gold. A great deal has been done by the Jackson and Van Buren administrations; but the continued success of the democracy is wanted to continue the increase, or even to save what we have. The Tyler administration is now at work to drive away our specie by a fraudulent, and unconstitutional issue of five millions of paper money for a government currency; the soft money part of the democracy are at work in all the States, and especially in Missouri, to multiply every species of paper, and the small notes, above all, which drive away specie.—Missourian.

### A QUICK TRICK.

A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Washington, mentions that the members of Congress can be easily distinguished from other people, by their wearing craps on the left arm; and says: "Some sessions ago, a man, terribly in debt, had the Sheriff after him; being obliged to pass through the street, he tied craps on his left arm, and marched boldly along. The Sheriff, supposing him to be a member of Congress, passed him most obsequiously. It threw the Sheriff into hysterics when he discovered how he was tricked."

Why is fortune like P because it makes an Ass pass

## From the Ohio Statesman. OHIO DEMOCRATIC. STATE CONVENTION.

Monday, January 8, 1844.

The Democracy of Ohio, responding to the call of the State Central Committee, and in accordance with the power from the many and give it to the few, to provide for, and protect the rich, at the expense of the poor, it was my duty to oppose them; and notwithstanding that party were in the section of the country where I have spent my life, greatly in the ascendancy, the odds being ten to one, it would have been cowardly in me not to have gone with them. To oppose this party it became necessary to attach myself to the Democratic party, for they, and they alone, have ever warred against this political creed. I find nothing then, in my past life entitling me to this mark of your confidence, and can only look upon it as an additional instance of the unbounded generosity of the Democratic party, and as an additional evidence of the sincerity of their professions that all men are 'born equal.'

Mr. President: and Gentlemen of the Convention, I thank you, from the bottom of my heart I thank you—and if a steady and unyielding support of Democratic principles, as taught by those illustrious men, Jefferson, Jackson, and Van Buren, throughout the remainder of the days allotted to me on earth, will be deemed a sufficient return on my part, for this mark of your confidence, I here pledge you in the presence of high Heaven, that you shall have it.

Gentlemen, you represent a party whose principles are sure to triumph. They showed a front in Ohio even in the dark days of 1840, when every thing conspired to prostrate them, of nearly 130,000 strong. They are contending simply for equal and exact privileges to all. They ask only that the laws should protect and restrain all alike. They do not desire anything for themselves, which they are unwilling to concede to others. Such, in brief, are the principles of the Democratic party, and such have ever been their principles, since they took to themselves that name—a name they have honored, are proud of, and ever will be proud of.

It is their love for these principles that induced them to insist that the manufacturer shall not be protected at the expense of the farmer—that the banker should not be exempt from the payment of his debts, while the farmer is compelled to pay his; hence, their insertion of what is familiarly called the "private responsibility clause" in bank charters; and hence, their determination to insist upon that clause. It is their love for these principles that arrays them in opposition to the establishment of a National Bank, giving to a few the control of the currency of the country, and the custody of the funds of the nation, and induce them to urge the re-establishment of the Independent Treasury law, by the provisions of which the funds of the people are kept by agents of their own selecting.

It is their love for these principles too, which induce them to take the foreigner by the hand and welcome him to our happy land, and invite him to participate in our government. We find no "Native American" amongst the democrats.

Can such a party, with such principles at heart, fail to triumph? To doubt it is doubting the capacity of man for self-government. They cannot fail.

But should we want further assurance of our success in the coming contest, we have only to look to the present condition of our political opponents. By the death of President Harrison they are taught the necessity of running candidates who dare "make disclosures for the public eye."

This is all that is necessary to insure their defeat.—Had the democracy in 1840 been able to have driven them to this, the result of that contest would have been far different. What we then failed to do, however, President Tyler, the man of their own choice, has done for us; and they will now place before the public, candidates whose principles are too well known to require further "disclosures for the public eye." Indeed, I believe they will have for their candidate for the presidency, a man, said by them to be the very "embodiment of whig principles." Be this as it may, if Mr. Clay is their candidate his principles must be theirs, for he has shown to the world that he is not to be "palsied by the will of his constituents."

We have only, then to look to the political principles of Mr. Clay to learn what measures the whig party will adopt if honored with the confidence of the people. We will here find that they are in favor of a liberal construction of the constitution—or in other words, treat it entirely as a dead letter—a high tariff for protection, accompanied as it always has been, with an extravagant expenditure of the public money—an assumption of the debts of the States, to benefit the rich bondholder—a distribution of the public domain; and to complete our ruin, the re-establishment of an United States bank. And we would further find this whig party backed up by the wealth of this nation, and a portion of Europe's; and that they would stop not until these measures were adopted.

Such, fellow citizens, is the issue between us and our opponents; and such being the issue, who can for a moment doubt the result.

Again remember that the ballot box is now protected by law. It cannot now, as in 1840, be polluted by the touch of the "pipe-laying"—it is opened now only to the citizens of the district in which it is kept.

And after all, this, should any faint-hearted democrat still doubt our success, let me point him with pride and pleasure to the assemblage before us at this inclement season of the year, of thousands of freemen, who have left their homes to testify their attachment to the glorious cause in which we are engaged, and surely he can doubt our triumph no longer.

The following persons were appointed from their respective districts to nominate to the Convention, Presidential electors, and delegates to the National Convention:

1st District.	Oliver Jones,
2d "	Robert Hazeltine,
3d "	Adam Hook,
4th "	Andrew O. McLaughlin,
5th "	John W. Waters,
6th "	Moses McAnelly,
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8th "	John Hough,
9th "	John Chaney,
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11th "	Thomas Bartley,
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13th "	Thomas M. Drake,
14th "	Edward Archbold,
15th "	French W. Thornhill,
16th "	Edwin M. Stanton,
17th "	Peter Kauffman,
18th "	John M. Edwards,
19th "	Henry H. Dodge,
20th "	Ebenezer Warner,

On motion the report was unanimously agreed to. The committee appointed to wait on David, Tod the nominee for Governor reported that they had attended to that duty, and that he was present.

The President then introduced Mr. Tod to the Convention, who, there upon, briefly and eloquently addressed the assemblage, in substance as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I feel deeply sensible of the high honor you have conferred upon me. This distinguished mark of your confidence affects me to the very heart, and puts it out of my power to express the deep sense of gratitude I feel.

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Believing, as I did, at the age the Constitution secured to me the right to participate in the government, that there was at the time of the formation of our national Government, and still existed a party who sought to take the power from the many and give it to the few, to provide for, and protect the rich, at the expense of the poor, it was my duty to oppose them; and notwithstanding that party were in the section of the country where I have spent my life, greatly in the ascendancy, the odds being ten to one, it would have been cowardly in me not to have gone with them. To oppose this party it became necessary to attach myself to the Democratic party, for they, and they alone, have ever warred against this political creed. I find nothing then, in my past life entitling me to this mark of your confidence, and can only look upon it as an additional instance of the unbounded generosity of the Democratic party, and as an additional evidence of the sincerity of their professions that all men are 'born equal.'

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This committee reported to the Convention, the following persons as:

For CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS:  
1st District. Clayth Webb, of Hamilton,  
2d " James M. Dorsey, of Drake,  
3d " R. D. Fortmah, of Green,  
4th " Judge J. Taylor, of Champaign,  
5th " David Higgins, of Lucas,  
6th " Gilbert Beach, of Wood,  
7th " John D. White, of Brown,  
8th " Thomas McGarley, of Ross,  
9th " Valentine Kaffer, of Pickaway,  
10th " James Parker, of Licking,  
11th " John Bartram, of Marion,  
12th " George Corwine, of Scioto,  
13th " Cautious C. Covey, of Morgan,  
14th " Isaac M. Laning, of Guernsey,  
15th " Walter Jamison, of Harrison,  
16th " Sebastian Brainard of Tuscarawas.

Which report was agreed to, and the above named persons were appointed by the Convention for Presidential Electors.

The committee also reported the following persons as delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Baltimore, on the 4th Monday of May next:

For Senatorial Delegates:  
Samuel Medary of Franklin,  
James J. Farn of Hamilton.

For Congressional Delegates:  
1st " Nicholas Schoonmaker of Hamilton,  
2d " Absalom Dunn of Butler,  
3d " Edwin Smith of Montgomery,  
4d " Thomas J. S. Smith of Miami,  
5th " John Alexander of Allen,  
6th " Rodolphus Dickson of Sandusky,  
7th " Johnathan D. Morris of Clermont,  
8th " Thomas J. Winship of Ross,  
9th " Samuel Ewing of Fairfield,  
10th " John K. Miller of Knox,  
11th " Thomas W. Bartly of Richland,  
12th " William Wall of Athens,  
13th " James Culberson of Perry,  
14th " Cordius A. Hall of Muskingum,  
15th " William C. Walton of Monroe,  
16th " John Johnson of Coshocton,  
17th " William D. Morgan of Columbiana,  
18th " Samuel Lahn of Stark,  
19th " Joseph Lyman of Portage,  
20th " George B. Merwin of Cuyahoga,  
21st " Horace K. Kendall of Lorain.

This report was also agreed to and confirmed, and the above named persons were appointed by the convention as delegates to the Democratic National Convention.